

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



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WHOLE NO. 288

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society
LINUS DARLING,
 PROPRIETOR.
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 All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, with ink, and upon one side only. Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, at the writer's wish.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

Rates of Advertising:
 12 1-2 cents per line for first insertion.
 8 1-4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

A STATE appropriation of \$45,000 has been made for the erection of a drill hall and library building for the Rhode Island agricultural college. The institution has thus far cost the state about \$200,000.

SOME of our milk farmers are becoming interested in the experiments with the cow pea at Amherst. There is good reason to hope that the early maturing kinds will become sufficiently acclimated to prove of much value in New England. They are about as tender as beans and should therefore be planted rather late.

Market Gardeners

NEW BOXES, TARIFF ON VEGETABLES, AND A TALK ON MEXICO.

The Market Gardeners held the last meeting of the season Saturday afternoon.

The box committee reported that bushel boxes of the accepted construction could be had for seven cents, in the shuck. A carload was promptly subscribed for by those present, President Rawson having the matter in charge. The question of the larger boxes was deferred to the next meeting in September following.

TARIFF ON VEGETABLES.

President Rawson announced that he had been in correspondence with the framers of the new tariff bill, and had urged that the duty be retained on vegetables as in the McKinley Bill. He had been assured that the duty would be retained. The Association passed a vote endorsing the action of President Rawson, and a petition was at once put in circulation as follows:

"To the Massachusetts Delegation in Congress:—We, the undersigned, members of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, recommend the adoption by Congress of the proposed schedule as to the three important staples of New England, onions, potatoes and cabbages."

The petition obtained many signatures. The concluding feature of the meeting was an informal account of recent travels in Mexico by E. N. Pierce of Waverly. The speaker gave a very amusing talk which was especially interesting because alluding to features not often described in books of travel.

IN MEXICO.

"In Mexico," said Mr. Pierce, "people are civilized for about six miles from the railways. Beyond that is a pretty wild country. Mexico is a republic, but not like ours. President Diaz is the only one who has any rights. He is the Republic."

"Hotel accommodations and sanitary arrangements are very crude."

"Some of the soil is well adapted to coffee, which grows taller than in Jamaica."

"The Cuban war has greatly stimulated the tobacco and sugar industry in Mexico."

A feature of the address was a very clear and graphic account of a bull fight in the city of Mexico.

A PICNIC COMING.

The Gardeners have decided to hold a picnic some time during the first two weeks in August.

Seeding to Grass.

ED. MASS. PLOUGHMAN: DEAR SIR:—I have a piece of land of about six acres in good condition to lay down to grass. I would like to sow some Hungarian or as to cut something on it the coming season and would like to mix other grass seed with it.

Will some of your subscribers please tell me what variety of grasses and how much of each to mix with the Hungarian (anything but clover), also how much Hungarian will be the right quantity to sow, and greatly oblige

A READER.

Salisbury Heights, Feb. 15, 1897.

[Hungarian is usually sown alone. Its growth is so thick that other grasses would not thrive. Sow when the weather is warm and settled, soon after corn planting time, three pecks of seed to the acre. In spring to permanent grassland the most approved practice is to sow no grain crop, as it lessens the yield of the grass. But many farmers sow oats with the grass seed.

It is not easy to give a grass mixture without knowing the conditions. The following mixtures are favorites in the vicinity of Boston in cases where the field is desired for permanent mowing with occasional grazing, and where the hay is intended for farm use, not for city market.

FOR ONE ACRE.	Light Soil.	Medium Soil.	Heavy Soil.
Italian Rye Grass . . .	3	3	3
Perennial Rye Grass . . .	6	6	7
Cocksfoot . . .	9	7	7
Meadow Fescue . . .	2	3	3
Hard Fescue . . .	2	5	2
Blue Grass . . .	3	3	3
Red Top . . .	2	3	3
Wood Meadow . . .	1	1	1
Rough stalked Meadow . . .	1	2	2
Meadow Fescue . . .	2	4	4
Sweet Vernal . . .	1	1	1
Timothy . . .	2	3	3
Perennial Red Clover . . .	2	2	3
Alsike Clover . . .	2	1	1
White Clover . . .	2	2	2
	40	43	45

These mixtures are sold ready mixed by Joseph Breck & Sons, Boston, or can be put up at most any seed store. It makes a very productive and durable mowing. If any of the varieties cannot be obtained, the amount of Timothy and redtop may be increased in proportion.—Ed.]

Raising Money for Roads.

Judge Thayer of Iowa has given an address on the good roads question which has been given wide circulation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture because of the value of the suggestions it contains. Judge Thayer believes in going into debt for good roads. He says:

"My plan would be to borrow money on a long-time bond at a low rate of interest and use the taxes to pay the interest and principal. To do this a great many people will have to conquer their prejudices and listen to a kind of reason and argument that they turn from now with a solemn shake of the head and the exclamation, 'No bonds, if you please, and no debt for road building.'"

CHEAP MONEY.

But people must have cheap money, and it must be borrowed, so that the road taxes will pay the interest, and in due course of time the principal. My suggestion is that the Government establish a financial bureau for loaning money to townships and such other subdivisions as the states may recognize, to be used in building permanent roads. The Hon. William H. Rawn, of Philadelphia, one the leading bankers of the United States, and president of the American Bankers' Association, thinks a bond drawing two and one-half per cent interest could be disposed of by the Government at par. In seventy-two years, with the interest invested at two and one-half per cent, such a bond could be paid, principal and interest, and the total outlay would not be more than three per cent per annum. To illustrate: A township whose assessed valuation is \$300,000 wants to build 25 miles of good road at the cost of \$2,000 per mile. Including the per capita road tax and the usual levy, such a township now pays, say, seven mills on the dollar, or \$2,100 per year for road purposes. It borrows the re-

quired \$50,000, paying for it \$1,500 per year, leaving \$600 a year for road repairs. By the contract system those 25 miles of road can be built in three years or even less.

The judge's idea is to secure good roads at the annual expense now paid for poor roads.

English Beans.

When we examine seed catalogues we find one variety a bean named "Broad Windsor" in a place by itself separate from all other kinds. Very naturally my customers ask the reason for this. Well, it is simply because, though a bean, it belongs to a class essentially different from all others. It differs in its habit of growth, sending up a single stalk from two to four feet in height without laterals. It differs markedly in hardness, for while the standard varieties cannot be planted with safety before the warm weather is here, these English beans, as they are often called, because they are raised very extensively in England, where the climate is too cool to admit of the raising of our sorts in the open air, need to be planted in our country almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground to meet with any success in raising them. Instead of craving heat they are checked by it, and, in short, can well do next to nothing in cropping if they are not planted very early, and then in as cool a spot as the garden affords.

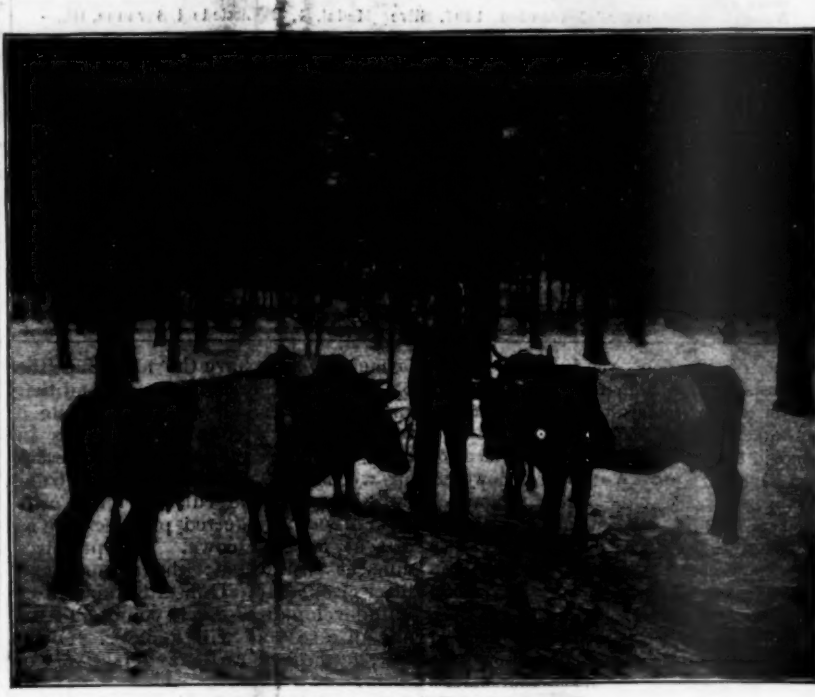
Though there is usually but a single variety to be found in our catalogue, several are to be found in that of the mother country. I have raised about all the various kinds and find them to differ about wholly in size only. One, however, had a very beautiful half scarlet blossom, which would make it an ornament for the flower garden. The appearance even of the ordinary variety, with the mass of white and black blossoms running down the stalk, is striking. One is called the coffee bean, possibly because the beans are not much larger, and in appearance bear some resemblance to a kernel of coffee. In England they are largely grown as nutritious food for horses, and are therefore generally known by the name of "horse bean." While travelling there some years ago, at about the time of the bean harvest, I saw them on every hand in tracts of an acre or more, the vine cut off at the surface of the ground and left to dry before stacking.

"The corn was housed, the beans were in the stack," wrote an old English poet; but it was not corn as we know it that was housed, nor beans as we know them that were stacked; for as I have before remarked of the bean, so I now state regarding corn, that it cannot be grown in the cool climate of England. Their corn is what we call wheat, and the misnomer is doubtless with us, for wheat was called corn in the Fatherland long before America was discovered, and consequently Indian corn known.

In drying, the vine and pod turn black and remind one, in their black, wilted state, of the old-fashioned twists of tobacco. This bean our agricultural station has found to be so nutritious in food elements that it is a question whether it might not be a profitable crop to raise for stock feeding in the cooler sections of this country.

I have always noted that but a small proportion of the numerous blossoms come to anything, and having assumed that it was because it was not adapted to our climate, I was interested when in England to see how they cropped there. I find that while their crop was rather better than ours when early planted, still the great majority of the blossoms failed to set pod, while the number of beans to a pod averages but little better than ours, from two to four. If with the beans are planted at the time we plant our native sorts they will grow vine and blossom, but will set but one pod. Fully grown and in a green state, they have a rank, disagreeable taste, when boiled, but if used when about half grown they will be found to be fine-grained, and their peculiar flavor is very acceptable to the taste of many people. My late father when I was young often grew a row in his garden.

J. J. H. GREGORY,
 Marblehead, Mass.



DUTCH BELTED CATTLE

Why We Need a Peach Yellows Law.

MR. CLEMENT GIVES HIS REASONS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

1. The disease is highly contagious and incurable.
2. By legal measures only can we prevent the shipment to our market of thousands of baskets of diseased fruit annually.
3. Fruit so diseased is worthless for eating and a fraud upon an innocent public. It is insipid, mawkish, and bitter.
4. By legal measures only can the destruction of diseased trees in orchards and gardens be secured to prevent contagion.
5. In Massachusetts the average age of an orchard under present methods of treatment is but eight to ten years.
6. Michigan for twenty-two years has been protected by law, and under its workings that state has become the first in quality and quantity of fruit of any peach growing state north of Georgia, and many orchards are thrifty at 25 years of age.
7. In the report of the pomologist of the Department of Agriculture for 1891, Prof. Van Deman says (page 379): "In Michigan a large crop was gathered and the yellows did but little damage, owing to the rigid enforcement of a wise state law which requires the prompt destruction of all diseased trees as soon as discovered."

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

In your report of an address by me before the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, the 10th ult., reported in your March 20th paper, I am quoted as saying, "Last year over 300,000 baskets of 'yellows' peaches from New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware were received in Boston." This was not stated by me, neither is it true, as the secretary of the Boston Produce Exchange for 1896 shows receipts altogether for but 288,000 baskets. I did state, however, that in the year 1895 the petitioners, receivers, and wholesale dealers, who so unanimously signed in favor of a peach yellows law, did receive from other states over 375,000 baskets of peaches, among which were thousands of baskets of diseased fruit; and I also stated that because (1) diseased peaches are good for nothing to eat; (2) they invariably break the price for good fruit; (3) it is a fraud on the consumer; that these men warn the public of this imposition and express a willingness to unite with the orchardists in the suppression of this fraud. What we desire is the Michigan method of treatment which has proved successful for twenty-two years. Professor Taft of the Michigan Agricultural College states that where the law is properly enforced the loss is from 1-10 to 1 per cent annually from peach yellows—thus requiring from 100 to 1000 years to run out an orchard from this disease under their law.

ARTHUR M. CLEMENT.

PROFESSOR FERNALD, entomologist, expresses the opinion that the army worm will not give much trouble this year.

Dutch Belted Cattle.

The Dutch belted or blanket breed of cows are natives of Holland, and are a distinct family from the Holsteins, with which they are confounded by many persons. They have not been brought to this country in large numbers. They antedate the seventeenth century, when the cattle interests in Holland were in a most thrifty condition, and this type and color were established by scientific breeding. The historian Motley well said: "These are the most wonderful cattle in the world."

In their native country they are owned and controlled by the nobility, and present a very novel feature in the landscape, grazing in the lowlands in Holland. In color they are black, with a continuous white belt around their bodies, the white being pure white, the black jet, making a beautiful and imposing contrast. Their form is usually very fine, and their hardy and vigorous constitutions enable them to stand sudden changes in the climate, and thrive on any variety of fodder. They are very productive as milkers.

The herd of Dutch belted cattle from the stock of Mr. Orson D. Munn, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., represented in the above engraving has taken prizes at all the State Fairs where exhibited. At the New Jersey State Fair, held at Waverly, September, 1895, seven premiums were awarded for the herd and several individual cattle; and at the great Inter-State Fair, held at Trenton, N. J., October, 1895 the same number (seven) prizes were awarded for the seven head exhibited. For the herd exhibited at the New Jersey State Fair last autumn, a silver medal was awarded, and at the Dutchess County Fair held at Poughkeepsie last September nine awards were made for the herd and separate animals, including a yoke of well-broken young bulls of equal size and marked alike. At the famous live stock exhibition held in Madison Square Garden November, 1895, thirteen prizes were awarded for the herd and separate animals comprising it. At the World's Fair, held at Chicago in 1893, the Secretary of the "Dutch Belted Cattle Association" exhibited a herd numbering sixteen head, for which he was awarded the highest per cent of prizes awarded to any cattle exhibitor, and there were probably never before so many cattle of various breeds gathered together. At the close of the great exposition, thirteen of this herd were sold and shipped to a gentleman residing in the City of Mexico, where they are greatly admired for their unique color and milking qualities.

Early Potatoes.

Earliness of maturity of potatoes may be hastened by the nearness of a large body of water or other favorable condition of climate, or by planting in greenhouse pots and transplanting to the open field when the weather gets warm enough, or by sprouting in a cold frame and then transplanting to the open field or by "budding"—that is, subjecting the seed to moderate heat and light from four to six weeks, till one or two strong buds of dark color are ready to develop leaves and roots while all other buds or eyes remain dormant.

THE PLOUGHMAN

Farmers' Meeting

Was held in Wesleyan Hall, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., Mar. 20, 1897, at 10 o'clock A.M. Essay by N. J. Bachelder, Sec'y New Hampshire Cattle Commission. Subject: "Sanitary Suggestions in Stabling Stock."

Last Saturday's meeting was called to order at the usual hour. Despite the rain there was a good attendance, including prominent cattle owners and members of the Cattle Commission of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. This is the last meeting of the season, and the subject may be considered in many respects the most important of any.

Said Chairman BENJ. P. WARE: "I think Mr. Darling has shown good judgment in selecting the subject of this meeting. It is important in many ways and intimately concerns the welfare of every farmer. Of late years the sanitary care of our homes, in Europe and here, has attracted increased attention. The average length of human life has increased four years. Farmers have often been too negligent even at their homes. We find sink drains emptying at back doors, too near the well, and outbuildings in unhealthy conditions. The sanitary care of stock is now compelling attention as a means of preventing tuberculosis when compelled from necessity to attend to that. The care of barns has an important relation to the health of our families."

"I am glad to announce that we have as to-day's speaker Mr. N. J. BACH-ELDER, Master of New Hampshire State Grange and Secretary of New Hampshire Board of Cattle Commission, who has had a very extensive experience in the inspection of barns and stables, and from whom we can all learn something and find out how to do better."

Mr. BACHELDER introduced himself as a practical farmer. He had never had any other occupation. It was like the proverbial coals to Newcastle, he thought, for him to bring instruction to Massachusetts, from which State so many eminent instructors had gone to New Hampshire to impart agricultural teaching there.

There had been, in Mr. Bachelder's opinion, a great deal of unnecessary scare about tuberculosis. The New Hampshire Commission has received many ridiculous letters. One farmer had inquired whether his family was in danger of infection because tuberculous cattle were driven past his house. Another urged the Commission to inspect one of his cows immediately, as he suspected she was tuberculous, and didn't dare to come near the cow to milk her. These cases showed an exaggerated state of feeling. Yet on the other hand, the speaker thought that due safeguards should be placed around the public health. It was not the presence of germs so much as unsanitary conditions, that are responsible for disease. Germs were present everywhere. At the Wisconsin station a gelatine plate three and one-half inches square, when exposed for one minute in an open meadow on a pleasant October day, had gathered seventeen germs. Exposed in a living room of a house, under ordinary conditions, it had gathered five hundred and forty germs, while exposed in a common stable it had gathered six hundred and fifty germs of seventeen varieties. Some were disease germs, some not. "Very likely," said the speaker, "tuberculosis germs are present in this very hall, but there is little danger except to those in such a condition that the germ can obtain a start. Hence the importance of preventive measures. In the course of our inspection in New Hampshire we condemned and killed five hundred and seventy-six cattle, a small number as compared with those slaughtered in this state. We carefully noted ventilation, breed, cleanliness, sanitary conditions, sunlight, etc., and have thus been able to form certain conclusions in regard to the subject."

MR. BACHELDER'S ESSAY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been invited to speak to you upon one of the many subjects in which a farmer should be proficient, and that is farm sanitation, or the protection of our live stock from the ravages of preventable diseases, one of the most talked-about of which is bovine tuberculosis.

It may seem singular, to say the least, to invite your attention to so uninviting a subject, but when we consider the value of good health, that nothing can be for a moment compared with it; that no public office has sufficient honor and no bank sufficient wealth to tempt an exchange for ill-health, although often obtained unwittingly at the expense of health, it becomes a matter of common concern and one of the most important questions that can come before the people of any age or country. Public health, to a certain extent, depends upon the healthful condition of the surroundings, and of the food products consumed; and notwithstanding its repugnance, we approach the subject with a realizing sense of its importance.

The successful practice of medicine in the human race has assumed a different character and follows a widely different course from that adopted by the early practitioner with his outfit of calomel and squills, given only when the patient had become so seriously ill as to require the services of the physician and undertaker at about the same time. The rugged constitution of the people and their simple and temperate mode of life often contributed to the success of the physician and the postponement of the services of the undertaker until some future day.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Today the successful practitioner depends upon his ability to prevent diseases as much as to his skill in curing them, and best wards off disease by fortifying the system against it. He does not go around inspecting sink drains, cess-pools and garbage heaps, for that comes under the jurisdiction of boards of health, which should be stimulated to action by the most stringent legislation and by the earnest demands of the people, but when his attention is called to some slight ailment he probes deep enough to see what it may lead to and makes inquiry for the cause. He does something more than advise the patient to "keep quiet," "take warm drinks," "keep the feet warm and dry," which may be all right as far as they go; he goes beyond this, removes the cause of the disease, if possible, administers medicines to ward off and cures people by keeping them healthy. The successful practice of medicine today consists in preventing rather than curing, and the person who doesn't consult a good physician until he is so ill as to be scared, is the one who economizes in money at the risk of his life. Preserve health by preventive measures so far as possible, is the theory throughout the medical world, and it appeals at once to the common sense and judgment.

The practice of veterinary science, although comparatively young, in this country, recognizes the same general principle so far as possible, yet it is not so generally applicable as in the medical practice. Disease in the animal kingdom is not known until its effect has been made noticeable by the appearance of the animal and consequently becomes more deeply seated. This emphasizes the necessity of adopting preventive measures and enforcing the most strict sanitary regulations in the management and control of the domestic animals under our care. The sooner the efforts of the veterinary fraternity are vigorously directed in this channel the sooner will there be less disease among animals and less financial loss by the owner. The diseases which affect the animal kingdom, as well as those which are found in the human race, are largely preventable, and even those of a contagious character depend to some extent upon the surrounding conditions to propagate their kind.

STRIKING AT THE ROOTS.

Tuberculosis is a contagious disease of this nature and one that has existed in a greater or less degree in all countries of the world where there are inhabitants. Bovine tuberculosis, which is the form affecting animals, has existed for ages among the domestic animals of all countries, and will continue to exist in some degree as long as animals are reared and fed, and as long as consumption is known to the human race and the consumptive patient allowed to mingle with the rest of the world. This will probably be to the end of time, for no law will ever be enforced preventing it, however harmful the results may be. The most that can be done in the human and the bovine race is to establish and enforce such sanitary measures as appeal to the good judgment of those best informed upon such matters, and, in case of the latter, break up and destroy the hotbeds of disease by disposing of tuberculous animals. This latter provision, however, is of secondary importance compared with the sanitary restrictions to be enforced.

NATURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

We are assigned the task of pointing out the duty of the stock owner in preventing the appearance of disease in his herd. It is not our purpose to enter into a lengthy scientific discussion of the nature and characteristics of bovine tuberculosis; for this matter is already quite well understood, and the scientific lore with which such addressers are frequently burdened may well be omitted. There are many things about this disease not yet well understood, even by scientific experts, but so far as our action is concerned, we must direct our minds of the ideas that bovine tuberculosis is a mysterious malady almost beyond our comprehension, and, in place thereof, understand that it is simply consumption, caused by minute germs which have become displaced from a case well defined and finding lodgment in the system of certain other animals where the conditions are favorable.

(Continued on second page.)

TREES-SHRUBS-ROSES

For Sale by Mass. Ploughman,



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE HORSE.

—Cut Glass 2.12 1-2, by Onward is being jogged on the road, and if nothing happens she will be trained and raced this season.

—The auction sale of boxes for the horse show will take place in Music Hall on Monday, March 29, at three o'clock P.M.

—Budd Doble says that the largest crowd that ever gathered to see Goldsmith Maid trot was at St. Louis, Mo., where the gate receipts were over \$28,000 at twenty-five cents a head, and he says he was paid \$5,000 for the exhibition.

—Among the lady riders who will appear at the Boston show are Miss Belle Beach of New York and Mrs. Emily Beach, who were last year, and Mrs. Ryder of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ryder is the wife of G. W. Ryder, a well-known English cross-country rider, who had several mounts at the Country Club races three years ago. Mrs. Ryder will show her thoroughbred saddler, Roland Reed, in the class for ladies' saddle horses. Eben D. Jordan will exhibit a fine lot of hackneys from his South Plymouth stock farm and the Chestnut Hill Farm of Pennsylvania will also send on a splendid lot of hunters.

—The International Horsemen's Association is the name of an organization of lovers of harness horses formed at the Palmer House, Chicago, last week. Its constitution and by-laws define the organization to be in the interests of trotting-horse men, the objects to be the improvement of the trotter and pacer, the protection of the breeder, owner, trainer, and driver of the light-harness horse, and the preservation and advancement of their legitimate interests in all branches of the business. Thomas H. Gill, of Milwaukee, Wis., was elected president, James Golden of Medford, Mass., first vice president, J. E. Corrigan of Milwaukee, secretary, and Will J. Davis treasurer.

Nothing equal to GERMAN FEAT Moss for horse bedding. Healthy and economical and widely used. C. B. Barrett, importer, 45 No. Market street.

Readville Trotting Park, Mass., Aug. 31, 1896.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, V.S.—Dear Sir: I want to add my testimonial to your letter recommending Tuttle's Elixir for curbs, broken tendons, thrush, and nails in the feet. I have used it on all these cases many times, and never failed to make a cure.

J. H. KAY.

A Great Saving for Horse Owners.

Carriages, buggies and harness can be bought of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., at one-third less than dealers' prices. Their products are described in a large catalogue that is mailed free.

Free to our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue, the new botanical discovery, Alkalis, from the wonderful Kava-Kava shrub, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the kidneys and urinary organs. The New York World publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, New York, cured by Alkalis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Following is his letter in full:

North Constantia, Oswego Co., N.Y. GENTLEMEN: I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without any relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia, and that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkalis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. In this time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time, to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkalis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkalis to all.

Sincerely yours, (Rev.) A. C. DARLING. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies. Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of New York, Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Yunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minnesota; and many others join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkalis in various forms of kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 420 Fourth Avenue, New York, are its only importers, and they are anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkalis prepaid by mail to every reader of the PLOUGHMAN who is a sufferer from any form of kidney or bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Impure action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkalis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

Boston Cooking School.

All ingredients mentioned in the following recipes are measured level.

A heavy rain deprived many of the usual attendants at the demonstration lectures at the Cooking School of the pleasure of an especially interesting lesson. Duchess Soup, Planked Shad, Chicken Cutlets, Potatoes, Club House Style, Cucumbers in Aspic and Fruit Charlotte formed the menu of the lesson.

DUCHESS SOUP—Fry two slices each of carrot and onion in one and one-half tablespoons butter four minutes, and add to four cups white stock with a blade of mace. Cook fifteen minutes, strain, and thicken with one-fourth cupful butter cooked with one-fourth cupful flour. Add one teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper, one pint hot milk and one-half cupful grated mild cheese. Strain and serve.

PLANKED SHAD.—A shad is a favorite fish at this season of the year; and the roes, especially, are liked by many. A jack shad is less expensive than the roe shad, the latter selling for ten or fifteen cents more in the market. The roe may be taken out and cooked separately, either by broiling or in the shading dish, a tomato sauce being a good accompaniment.

The roe of the mackerel may be cooked in the same way. The roes must first be parboiled, then cooked as preferred. Near the Great Lakes, where whitefish can be had, the popular method of cooking them is by "planking" them, that is, baking them in the oven on a hard wood (oak preferred) plank a little larger than the fish, and serving them at the table on the plank. Here, where the whitefish cannot be obtained, shad is frequently cooked in the same way. A gas stove gives the best results when cooking in this way. Clean the fish and place it skin side down on the plank. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, brush with butter, or olive oil, and bake twenty-five minutes in a hot oven. Garnish with lemon and parsley, and serve from the plank.

CHICKEN CUTLETS.—Use for this a chicken, not a fowl. Remove the skin from an uncooked chicken, and cut out, with a sharp knife, the breast, giving two large fillets and two small or mignon fillets. Remove the thin outside skin or membrane which becomes tough in cooking, and form into cutlet shape. Season with salt and white pepper. Dip in cream, roll in flour, and saute in lard for three minutes. Place on a tin, dot with butter, and bake eight minutes. Serve with a sauce made with two tablespoons each of butter and flour, one cupful milk and one tablespoonful meat extract. Season with salt and pepper.

This is an expensive dish and would only be served for a special occasion, but is very delicate. The sauce is especially well seasoned. The meat extract is obtained by reducing a gallon of brown stock to a cupful, clearing it before it is quite reduced. This is very useful to have in the house and proves a delicious addition to many sauces.

POTATOES, CLUB-HOUSE STYLE.—Cut one pint potatoes in fancy shapes; parboil two minutes. Drain, add one-fourth cupful butter, and cook until soft, shaking sauce-pan occasionally to prevent them from catching on; then add one cupful thin white sauce and one tablespoonful meat extract. Sprinkle with chopped parsley, and serve.

This sauce is the same as that served with the Chicken Cutlets, and when serving them together the two may be served on the same dish.

CUCUMBERS IN ASPIC.—Cook two tablespoons each of carrot, onion and celery, or use celery salt in place of the latter, two sprigs of parsley, two sprigs thyme, one sprig sage, two cloves, one small bay leaf, one-half teaspoonful peppercorns in three-fourths cupful white wine, eight minutes. Strain, and reserve the liquor. Add one box gelatin to three cups brown stock with the juice of one lemon; heat to the boiling point, add the wine, salt and cayenne. Beat the whites of three eggs; add two tablespoons wine and one cupful brown stock. Stir into the hot mixture, and stir constantly until the boiling point is reached. Let it stand on the back of the range thirty minutes. Strain, and harden one-third inch of the jelly in a mould. Cover with sliced cucumbers and more jelly. Fill the mould with layers of cucumbers and jelly. Serve on lettuce, and garnish with mayonnaise.

The recipe for this aspic came from a French chef and is the only one Miss Farmer has ever found to be satisfactory. To strain the aspic, put it through a double thickness of cheese cloth and a coarse and fine strainer. The cucumbers should be peeled, a thick slice cut from the ends, which are likely to be bitter in flavor, and the rest of the cucumbers sliced into cold water and allowed to stand for a while to give crispness. A little ice may be added, but no cucumber being put in thickly, so that there shall be only jelly enough to hold the cucumbers together. When ready to serve, the jelly was turned from the mould upon a bed of lettuce and the center filled with the inner leaves of a head of lettuce. The addition of the mayonnaise made a very pretty salad.

FRUIT CHARLOTTE.—Remove the centre from a round loaf of cake and fill with sweetened fruit; cover with one cupful cream beaten stiff and sweetened, mixed with one-half cupful cold and sweetened strawberries. Garnish with plain beaten cream, a garnish of paste and rose tube. A cream sponge cake or any sponge or white cake may be used for this, and makes a de-sart very attractive for the strawberry season. Other fruit may be used, a combination of bananas and strawberries being good.

The next lesson will be given at the rooms of the Cooking School, 174 Tremont street, on Wednesday, March 31, beginning at ten o'clock. Oysters with Curry, Fillet of Beef a la Milanese, Spaghetti Fritters, Cream Cheese Salad, Spaghetti and Plum Pudding Filling, fifty cents.



THE GRANGE.

Old Colony Pomona Grange.

About 100 members were present at the meeting of the Pomona Grange of West Bridgewater, Friday, March 19. The subject for discussion was "Poultry Raising." Mr. Rankin, of Easton, told how he had made a success of raising poultry, and Mr. George Howard of Bridgewater how he had made a failure at the same business. There was a piano solo by Mrs. Farrell and Mr. Coter of Stoughton Grange; a recitation by George E. Newcomb of Bridgewater Grange; a reading by Mrs. Tilden of Stoughton Grange; recitation by Mr. Maxwell of Stoughton Grange; a piano solo by Mrs. Lathrop of West Bridgewater Grange. In the evening the fifth degree was worked on about 27 members.

Stoughton Grange.

There were about sixty members present at the regular meeting of Stoughton Grange, last week. Two applications for membership were received. Resolutions in favor of "The one mill school tax" were passed unanimously. Voted to have Brother Beals of West Bridgewater Grange lecture on his trip through Mexico. During the lecturer's hour there were piano solos by Mrs. Ripley and Miss Alice Vanston and reading by Miss Roby Gilbert.

At the next regular meeting of the Grange, April 12, the ladies will give a supper and entertainment to which a small admission will be charged.

Sisters' Grange Meeting.

At the last meeting of the Grange at Columbia, Conn., the sisters were in charge and furnished the entire program, which was arranged and directed by sister Mary B. Yeomans. The official stations were all filled by the sisters, who performed their respective duties with honor to themselves.

One of the important features of the Grange work in this place is the educational part. As a rule, the literary exercises have a proper prominence and cast a beneficial influence.

WM. H. YEOMANS.

Berkshire County Pomona Grange, No. 6, held an interesting meeting at Williamstown on Thursday, March 11. Every Grange in the county was represented. Master John S. Cole of Hinsdale presided. "The Outlook for New England Agriculture" was the subject for the open session of the afternoon, and it brought out a variety of opinions, but the majority of the speakers expressed themselves as full of hope for a bright future. H. H. TORREY, Williamstown, Mass.

A son-in-law of Robert Kneebles has laid claim to Bethel, and will contest his claim in the civil court at Berlin. It is thought that Kneebles will be among the prisoners pardoned at the celebration of the centenary of Emperor William I., March 22.

The only possessions now left to Spain besides Cuba are Puerto Rico, in the West Indies, and the Philippines, in Oceania.

Western Farmers.

People who have been foolish enough to give credence to the representations of the popular, free silver calamity agitators are doubtless laboring under the impression that the western agriculturists are a mortgage-burdened, poverty-stricken class of people. To those who have entertained this delusion for years, the results of the investigation conducted by the President of the New England Loan and Trust Company will come in the nature of a revelation. This trust company has a large amount of money invested in western farm lands. In the last twenty years the company has advanced \$8,000,000 on Iowa farms, and it has deemed it advisable to ascertain as accurately as possible the facts with reference to the present condition of western farmers.

It was found that the farmers of Iowa and other states are much more prosperous and thrifty than the free silver repudiators would have us believe. On June 30, 1896, the amount of deposits in the saving banks of Iowa, according to the state auditor's report, was \$16,336,787.68. On June 30, 1896, these deposits amounted to \$28,227,841.28, showing a gain of \$11,891,053.60, or nearly \$2,000,000 per annum. These deposits represent the savings of the farmers of Iowa and of those who are in business closely related to agriculture. It is estimated that Iowa farms have increased in selling price from 25 per cent to 50 per cent during a period in which almost every other kind of property has depreciated from 25 to 100 per cent.—Chicago Times.

Loan your money where it is safe. Iowa farm mortgages do not default.

See advt. of Ellsworth & Jones on the fourth page.

Weak Men, Here is Hope For You.

You are fearfully depressed and discouraged by weakness, nervous debility, exhausted powers and vigorless condition. Do you not know that the great specialist, Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., is the most successful physician in the world in curing this class of diseases? His medicines are the most healing, strengthening, invigorating. He can make you again a vigorous man. You can consult him by mail free. Write him without delay. It costs nothing to get his opinion and advice by letter, and writing to him will probably lead to your cure.

FARMERS' MEETING.

THE DISCUSSION.

(Continued from second page.)

the results are sometimes peculiar. I tested one cow and she reacted to the test, a week later she was tested again but did not react. When killed she proved to be badly diseased.

Chairman Ware—What is your theory of the cause?

Dr. Bailey—I think the cow acquired immunity to the test just as a human can become gradually accustomed to take large quantities of powerful drugs without effect.

Chairman Ware—We are very fortunate to-day. We have with us another member of the Mass. Cattle Commission, Dr. Parker. Will Dr. Parker please come forward?

Dr. Parker—I recall to mind an experiment which was made several years ago with three lots of rabbits. The first two lots were inoculated with tuberculosis. One lot was placed in cages in a cellar. The second lot were let loose upon an island where they had plenty of food and exercise. The first lot all became tuberculous. The second lot when examined showed traces of nearly all having had the disease, but had recovered and were perfectly well. Those which were not inoculated but had been let down into the well, were run down and inoculated as badly as if they had the disease. It was a very pretty experiment to show the value of sanitary measures with sunlight, air and exercise. I have never known of harm coming to healthy cattle from the use of the tuberculin test. The best cow at the Vermont station, giving 546 pounds of butter per year, had been tested every spring since 1892. In regard to ventilation, the report of the New Hampshire Board of Health for 1892 is one of the best documents I have seen. It is well to divert the incoming air from coming directly upon the cattle by the use of lattice work slanting upwards, with the outside opening at the bottom. The pipe admitting the air should extend up the wall seven or eight feet. Then the air will come to the top and sink gradually. There should be a ventilating lamp in the air box to start an upward current of air. The roof ventilator should open on both sides of the building, and the side from which the wind is coming should be closed, thus creating a partial vacuum that assists in creating a ventilating current.

Sunlight is of great importance. The direct rays, especially, are quick death to tuberculin germs. Drainage is important in maintaining the health of persons or animals. Damp soil or a damp barn is always cold because of the evaporation of moisture.

Chairman Ware—Still another member of the State Commission is here, my friend, Mr. Dennen, a practical farmer.

Mr. Dennen—I am just as glad to be introduced as a farmer as the others to be introduced as prominent professional men. I have found farmers honorable, fair-minded and businesslike, as a rule. I do not think it fair to put cattle into a barn infected with disease. After the State has been good enough to pay for diseased cattle, the owner should attend to the barn. I shall try to fix my barn right. We have all got to try. Now when there is no hay in the barn is a good time to disinfect. I am renovating my barn and doing all I can to disinfect it.

Dr. Bailey spoke of a cow which failed to react on second testing. In all second tests within six weeks we use a double dose of tuberculin, which will give the reaction, although not so great as the first one.

Mr. Sheldon here inquired of the authorities present whether any of them found tuberculin ever injures a cow. None of the Commission had observed any injury.

Mr. Prescott—What does Mr. Bachelder mean when he refers to the best ventilated barn he has seen?

Mr. Bachelder—It was not boarded in front of the cows. There was a ventilator in the roof and a fresh air ventilator in the rear. The air seemed all right. This was the stable where the tuberculous cow had been kept for years without communicating the disease to others.

Mr. —I should like to emphasize one more point—the importance of pure water. I would turn the cattle out once a day, would keep the cattle neat and sleek, would keep the interior white-washed.

Mr. —Is sand suitable for bedding? Would the dust from it do any harm?

Dr. Peters—Sand would be all right. The item reminds me of the visit of the Board of Agriculture to the College barn at Amherst. One of the new members evidently came from a non-farming district. When we came to where sand was being used for bedding, this member desired to use his knowledge of farming and remarked that the system of soiling cattle.

Mr. Richards told of a cow of his which had been tested and pronounced not tuberculous, but which had a bad cough. Was the cow really free from the disease?

Dr. Parker replied that a cough had enough to almost shake a cow to pieces was not necessarily a symptom of tuberculosis. In this case, the only way to know certainly was by a post mortem examination.

Question—What are the early symptoms?

Mr. Bachelder—The symptoms of the disease that are most usually noticed are coughing, of course, and a gradual running down; although a cough is not indicative of the disease, neither do all tuberculous cattle cough. It depends upon the seat of the disease. In our state the first year that I was a member of the Commission we killed 114 animals, and I personally saw the post mortem made upon each one of those 114. I have not followed it quite so closely since, but pretty closely. Those animals that were tuberculous, but with no disease in the lungs and throat, did not cough. I make no claims of being a veterinary surgeon; I have simply stated what has come under my experience in what we have considered a successful suppression of the disease.

At this point Mr. Turner, a member



enable farmers to grow Sweet, Field, or Ensilage Corn with large profit, either with or without stable manure. They cause a quick start, promote a steady growth, and ensure the early maturity of full crops of the best quality.

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of the Rhode Island Cattle Commission was observed in the audience and he was requested to come forward.

Mr. Turner of Rhode Island—At first Rhode Island was not in favor of the tuberculin test. An expert came down and used the test with unsatisfactory results. But now we are more in favor of the test. In general our position is like that of the previous speakers.

Chairman Ware—It is necessary to close the meeting at this time. As this is the last meeting of the season, I should like to say that in my opinion the meetings of this series have not been surpassed by those of any previous year. Today we have had an exceedingly valuable meeting. We have been taught by the highest authorities in New England, and this meeting will assist in settling disputed points and in quelling irritated feeling.

Mr. Richards here moved a rising vote of thanks to the proprietor of the PLOUGHMAN for the series of meetings. The vote was unanimously given, and the meeting adjourned.

THE WORLD OVER.

—The result of Italian elections is said to denote an anti-monarchical gain.

—Baroness DeHirsch will give over a million dollars to American charities.

—There are seven candidates in the field for the presidency of Guatemala.

—Valuable estates in Peru have been destroyed by recent freshets on the River Joro.

—It is reported at Cairo that the Khalifa Abdullah, leader of the Dervish forces in the Sudan, is suing for peace.

—Cambridge University has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of science upon Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer.

—It is officially announced that the Uruguayan Government force have defeated the insurgents in a battle near Melo.

—The Argentine Government, through the minister of state, will open negotiations with the United States with a view to making reciprocal reductions in the wool tariff of the two countries.

—The seal fishery season has opened splendidly. The steamers Harlaw and Iceland, which were fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are returning to St. John's, N. F. The former has 15,000 seals and the latter 22,000.

—The United States will take no action at present regarding the blockade of Crete. Secretary Sherman says he will simply acknowledge the receipt of the notes from the representatives in Washington of the powers which were delivered to him Sunday.

—The Argentine Government is making every effort to save the torpedo boat destroyer Santa Fe, which ran upon the rocks at Cotonla, on the coast of Uruguay. It is believed that the work will be successful, should no violent storm be approaching.

It is reported that a syndicate with a capacity of \$23,000,000 has undertaken to employ Herr Krupp, the great gun maker, to build the warships which the Reichstag refuses, and that they will place these at the disposal of the Government when the Reichstag from time to time votes the money for them in coming years.

—Bottleboro, Vt., enterprise proposes to dam the Connecticut River two miles north of the village and put in an electric plant to carry electric power to the village for manufacturing uses.

—Harry Arundell, of Atchison county, Mo., believes that he is the champion corn husker of the world.

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Stop and think a moment! We have upward of 300 acres in healthy, thrifty nursery stock. This enables us to say we have over Three Hundred Thousand Fruit Trees alone suitable for transplanting. The Spring, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Quinces, Apricots, etc. We also have acres and acres of Forest (Ornamental) Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Currants, Berry Plants, etc. Do NOT send South or West for Trees when we grow them by the million right here in New England. All Trees warranted entirely free from San Jose Scale or any other disease. Send for free catalogue.

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ALL INTERNAL PAINS, Cramps in the Bowels, or Stomach, Spasms, Sore Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Prickles, Flatulency, Fainting Spells, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed.

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For every case of Colic, Cholera, Spleen Contractions, and knotted Girds, Shrivels, and all other ailments when first started, and called in by the use of all kinds of medicines.

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Falls to cure. A sure, reliable, and positive cure. Prepared and endorsed by ADAMS EX-PRESS. No other remedy can show results that we do. As yet we have never had a case of above diseases that the Elixir would not cure. It will locate any lameness, by remaining on part affected, rest dries out. A few applications cure. Relieves Spavin, Ringbone and Cocks' Joints.

This is to certify that we have used Tuttle's Elixir on our horses for strains, bruises, quitters and all other ailments, and have never seen in equal and would not be without it in our stable. We have also used it with the best results in cases of colic and paralysis. We consider it the best medicine and liniment the world if properly applied. Signed, HANDY & WATERHOUSE, 208 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

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See our Special Offer on the sixth page.

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FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM of 30 acres 28 miles out, reached by 2 lines R.R. Five minutes walk to station; 500 fair to Boston. 144 acres strawberries (over 5000 sets); 1/4 acre blackberries, 1/4 acre raspberries, 3/4 acre asparagus, 300 peach trees (3 and 4 yrs. old), 1000 apple trees, 200 currant bushes (4 years), 75 choice apple, plenty pear, plum and cherry. Year's stock wood cut out door. Nice 2-story house 11 rooms. Barn 36x36, 3 henhouses; near the very best of neighbors. Included are 5 cows, 1 horse, 200 fowl (12 Hens and White Leghorns), 1 top buggy, 1 open buggy, 1 democrat, 1 market wagon, tin car, sleds, cultivators, plows, etc., and all small tools. Near some of the best local markets in the state; milk sold at the door for straight price year round. Chance to step into a paying business at once. In town of low tax rate. Healthful shade front of house. Personally examined. Price for all \$4500, part cash. If you are looking for a good thing don't let this pass.

YORK COUNTY, ME.—1 mile to village, 6 to station. 100 acres nicely divided, lies on southern slope of beautiful ridge. 10-room house and ell. Barn 37x65, several out buildings. Assessed \$2100, F. & C. Will sell farm, tools and horse \$1700, \$600 down, or form all cash \$1500, \$500 bal. \$100 yearly. Good place for summer boarders and for poultry raising.

BEN RIN.—A market garden farm, land in 23 acres, 26 from Boston; 1 1/2 miles from station. 26 acres of strawberries, 1/4 acre asparagus, 300 fruit trees. Is free from rocks, easy to work. Seven-room house, 200 peach trees for farm wagon, etc. Good henhouse; excellent market 3 miles away. All farm tools, wagon, top buggy, 75 fowl, 2 better, 2 horses so with this place for \$2800. \$1200 cash, balance 5 p.c.

ATTRACTIVE PLACE—3 acres, cleared land, 25 miles out, 1 mile to village. 30 fruit trees, lot small fruits, 8-room house built in '89. Barn 22x24, henhouses 75 ft. long on south side, cement cellar under house and barn; all buildings first-class. Four minutes' walk to beautiful lake—nice view of same from chamber windows, plenty good fishing and boating. House sets 100 ft. from street, driveway around house, shrubbery, bed and nice lawn on both sides driveway. \$4500.

PLOUGHMAN COUNTY.—Farm of 40 acres with good set of buildings all painted. Good orchard 75 or 80 trees, mostly fruiting. Strawberries planted. Ram pump supplies all buildings with pure spring water, 60-ton silo, milk sows for 35c. per year round. Stock and tools valued at \$2000. Consist of 19 cows, 4 yearling Guernseys, 1 two-year-old bull, 1 yearling bull; several calves, 12 to 20 pigs 60 fowl. Everything in the way of tools from a mowing machine down to ice tongs, horse and all bought new. Yearly income \$1000. To be seen to be appreciated. Sold for no fault of place. Price for everything \$6500; one-half cash, balance 5 p.c. (Several ton fertilizer recently bought).

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